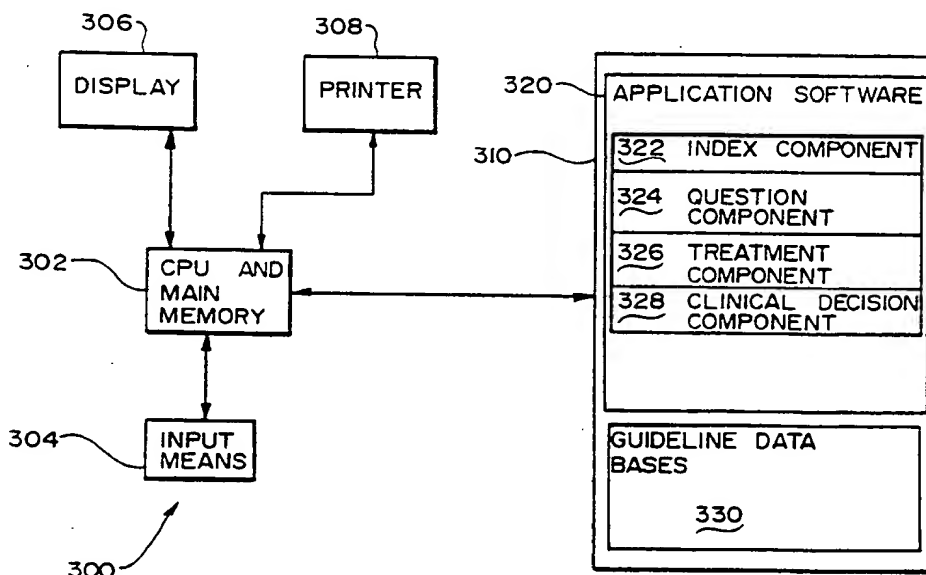




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(54) Title: HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

A health care management system for use by hospitals, physicians, insurance companies, health maintenance organizations, and others in the health care field includes a processing unit (302) and health condition guidelines. A user inputs information (304) related to the health condition of an individual and guideline-recommended treatments are identified. The user also inputs (304) actual or proposed treatments for the same individual. The resulting comparative information can be used to modify the actual or proposed treatment, or provide explanatory information as to reasons for the difference between actual/proposed and guideline recommended treatment. Also, the comparative information can be used by a reviewer for evaluation or utilization purposes.

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HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention pertains to the field of data processing systems for health care management. More specifically, the present invention pertains to a health care management data processing system for use by hospitals, physicians, insurance companies, health maintenance organizations (HMO's), and others in the health care field to serve as a diagnostic, evaluation, and utilization tool for health care provided to individuals. The system is implemented in computer hardware and software.

Due to the increasing complexity and cost of providing health care, there is an ever increasing emphasis on managing the health care process. The process extends from an individual presenting a health concern to a health care provider and continues through diagnosis, therapeutic selection, resource selection, treatment, and follow-up. This process could be extended further to include proactively identifying or preventing health concerns and planning for anticipated resource needs at one end of the process, and daily nursing management and disability management at the other end of the process.

Previous efforts to manage health care included manual-historical systems where individual files recording actual treatment provided were manually reviewed to collect statistics on general categories of care or to

review the appropriateness of treatment in a given case. Such methods are labor-intensive and inefficient. Efforts have been made to standardize data collection forms, descriptions of conditions, descriptions of treatment, and treatments in order to more efficiently collect and evaluate health care data. Other efforts have been made to automate the analysis of historical health care data for persons with particular health care conditions. These efforts focus mainly on collecting financial data and serve accounting and administrative functions.

At least one known automated prior art health care management system addresses therapeutic selection by starting with a selected treatment and, based on patient information provided by the user, evaluating whether or not that treatment is appropriate. See "Guideline-based Utilization Management Program", Benefits Quarterly (4th Quarter 1991) These systems do not develop a recommended treatment based on various data describing an individual's health condition; the user must first select a predefined treatment. Also, these systems do not have the flexibility to modify or add treatments based on an individual's changing health condition. Further, these systems do not have an integral component whereby explanatory information is elicited from the health care provider or reviewer to facilitate analysis of the difference between actual or proposed treatment and recommended treatment.

It would be a decided improvement over the prior art to have a health care management data processing system that could be used by various health care participants, including doctors, nurses, health care administrators, payor administrators, employers, and evaluators at multiple stages of the health care process. It would be a further improvement for such a system to collect information on individuals having a health concern, to guide the user to a recommended treatment based on the information collected and to compare an actual or proposed treatment with the recommended treatment. The prior art systems also leave an unsatisfied need for explanatory information on differences between the actual/proposed treatment and a recommended treatment

and for obtaining systematic reviewer input as to any differences between the actual/proposed treatment and a recommended treatment.

It would be a further improvement over the prior art for such a system to permit continuous updating and modification of the experience
5 base, using the information inputted into the process for each case. For example, the information on actual treatment provided can be used to reassess the decision path for recommended treatments.

A system implementing the above process should ideally have several qualities. It should be cost-effective, i.e., lead to reducing the total
10 cost of health care. It should be usable in real-time, i.e., the information input into the system should be immediately processed and available for further use. It should be interactive, allowing a variety of health care participants (doctors, nurses, administrators, quality evaluators) to understand and effectively use the system. It should be flexible enough to
15 adapt to changes in and evolution of health care professional knowledge and health care treatment methods.

A health care management data processing system designed to manage the health care process, using a data base of health care records and health condition guidelines, that includes providing diagnosis,
20 evaluation, and utilization information, would be a decided improvement over the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To overcome these and other problems in the prior art, the present invention provides a health care management data processing system that
25 is a real-time, interactive system to manage the health care process described above. The system can be used by hospitals, physicians, insurance companies, HMO's, and others in the health care field to promote cost-effective health care.

The present invention builds from a data base of treatment
30 guidelines developed by medical professionals and provides a diagnosis-based system that can be used during various steps of the clinical decision process: (1) prospectively, before treatment, when an individual presents a

health concern; (2) concurrently, at any stage of existing treatment; and (3) retrospectively, after treatment has been provided. The treatment guidelines are structured to work with an interactive question and answer methodology that ensures that the most appropriate data are collected and guides the user through the complex medical evaluation process. This is done by presenting questions in a logically-structured order, leading to guideline-recommended treatment. The information retained by the system allows for a consistent, efficient review process. Variances between actual or proposed and guideline-recommended treatment can be used for quality assurance and audit purposes. Also, cross-specialty review is facilitated.

According to the present invention, there is provided a processing unit and software-implemented health condition treatment guidelines. A user inputs an individual's health data into a new or existing case file in response to inquiries implemented in a health-condition specific guideline. Through the interactive guideline query-response process, a guideline-recommended treatment (or treatments) is obtained. The user may adopt or accept the guideline-recommended treatment or input an actual or proposed treatment that is different. Discrepancies between actual/proposed and guideline-recommended treatment are identified and the user's choice is documented through interactive queries. Once a treatment is selected, the case information is added to the data base and an additional reviewer can analyze the file. The case may be re-opened, and changes may be made at any stage in the process to reflect new conditions, or new or modified treatments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the system of the present invention.

Figure 2 is an excerpt from a medical category index to the guideline data base.

Figure 3 is an excerpt from a diagnosis code-based index to guidelines.

Figure 4 is an excerpt from the guideline data base, showing a guideline question and navigation structure.

Figure 5 is another excerpt from the guideline data base, showing another guideline question and navigation structure, illustrating a path to a different guideline.

Figure 6 is another excerpt from the guideline data base, showing a guideline question and navigation structure, illustrating how a previously selected answer can join with a current answer to identify the next step.

Figure 7 is an example of a guideline recommendation data base item.

Figure 8 is an excerpt from the guideline procedure file.

Figure 9a is a flow chart of the guideline development process.

Figure 9b is a flow chart of the clinical decision process.

Figure 10 shows the medical category screen menu used to access the guidelines.

Figure 11 shows a screen listing of titles some of the guidelines for selected medical conditions within the cardiovascular/respiratory medical category.

Figure 12a shows a screen used to access guidelines by diagnosis code.

Figure 12b shows a screen used to access guidelines by treatment text.

Figure 13 shows a screen used to open a guideline process after guideline selection.

Figure 14 shows a screen with examples of the question/answer process for utilizing the guideline for the diagnosis of thrombophlebitis.

Figure 15 shows a screen identifying guideline recommended treatment for a thrombophlebitis case, overlaid with a specialty review box.

Figure 16 shows a screen identifying guideline recommended treatment, proposed treatments, and final recommendation treatment for a thrombophlebitis case.

Figure 17 shows a screen used for specialist's review of a case exhibiting variances between proposed and final recommended treatment.

Figure 18 is a flow chart of the guideline for treatment of thrombophlebitis.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A. Hardware/Software System Overview

 The present system is shown in general block-diagram form in Figure 1. As seen there, the system 300 comprises a processing unit or CPU with main memory 302; input means 304, such as a keyboard connected to the CPU/main memory 302; and two output devices, a display 306 (such as a CRT or other screen device) and a printer 308, also connected to CPU/main memory. Storage device 310 (e.g., a disk drive) communicates with the CPU/main memory 302 and is the memory unit for storing application software 320 and guideline data bases 330. The system 300 also includes appropriate operating system software (not shown).

 The preferred implementation platform of the present invention is a system implemented on an IBM compatible personal computer having at least four megabytes of main memory and an eighty megabyte hard disk drive, with Microsoft Windows as the user interface and Paradox as the data base management software. Individual personal computers can be networked to give multiple users access to a common data base. The application software 320 is written in Microsoft C development language. The application software 320 functions as an interactive presentation tool, permitting the user to interactively exchange information with the system 300. Certain session data are recorded to allow case audit and analysis of system use.

 At the foundation of the system 300 is a set of diagnosis-based guidelines that are derived from medical professional and healthcare management expertise. Each guideline is associated with a particular health care condition for which treatment exists. Each guideline is intended to lead a system user through a sequence of interactive data-collection queries based on the specified health care condition observed in

an individual patient. The data-collection queries are logically structured so that the guidelines user identifies pertinent patient characteristics and is led to an endpoint that is usually one recommended treatment. However, the endpoint may also be two or more alternative treatments, a pointer to a different guideline or a recommendation for further clinical evaluation before treatment is selected.

As implemented in the system 300, a guideline can be viewed as a decision tree with multiple data collection nodes, most of which have conditional branching to connected nodes based on user-supplied data. The endpoints of navigation through the decision tree are usually embodied in a set of recommended treatments. The path to any recommended treatment involves one or more conditional branches. Thus, each guideline implemented in the system 300 has a definite algorithmic structure that guides the user. The structure and content of and process for development of guidelines are discussed in greater detail below.

The system 300 presents each guideline in a questioning logic sequence where the response to each question drives to the next question or to the appropriate treatment option(s). As defined in the present invention, a treatment option includes an intervention and the corresponding primary health care resources utilized in that intervention. The data for implementing a guideline include, in addition to question text, the presentation parameters, such as the presentation order for the questions, and the conditional branching logic that is driven by the user's responses to the guideline questions. With each guideline implemented as a set of data base parameters, the application software is designed as a shell used to access and present the guideline content and control the navigation through the questioning process.

Once the user reaches one or more guideline-recommended treatment options, the system 300 elicits from the user information identifying the actual treatment already given or, preferably, the treatment proposed for the individual that presented the health care condition. The

system 300 compares the actual or proposed treatment against the guideline-recommended treatment option(s). This comparison addresses not only the intervention or procedure that is central to each treatment option but also the several health care resource parameters that are part of each recommended treatment option (and are discussed in greater detail below). The system 300 develops a treatment evaluation report based on the comparison to identify discrepancies between the guideline-recommended treatment and the actual or proposed treatment.

There are four general components to the application software 320: (1) an index component that facilitates quick access to the correct guideline; (2) a question component that presents the questions and controls navigation through the guideline based on the user's responses; (3) a treatment component that presents the guideline-defined treatment options, and highlights the appropriate option based on user responses to questions; and (4) the clinical decision component that facilitates the collection of data to support analysis of the use and impact of the guidelines and the tracking of guideline activity by case.

The index component utilizes several different data bases. The main index data base, a portion of which is shown in Figure 2, includes: a field 10 with two digit numbers that identify one or more medical categories; a field 11 containing a textual description for each medical category; a field 12 containing two digit numbers each of which identifies one of multiple guidelines within a medical category; a field 13 for a guideline extension identifier, signifying that certain guidelines are an extension of other guidelines; and a field 14 containing textual description for each guideline. Therefore, each guideline can be identified by a five digit number: a two digit medical category number, a two digit guideline number, and a one character extension identifier (optional). For example, the Thrombophlebitis; Extension guideline 15 is identified as 53(23X).

The diagnosis code index, a portion of which is shown in Figure 3, cross-references each guideline number in field 16 with one or more

diagnosis codes in field 17. This data base is an index used to identify a guideline based on a diagnosis code entered by the user.

The question component also has a data base. Figure 4 shows a portion of the question and navigation data base. For each guideline
5 identified by numbers in field 18, there are one or more questions, each identified by number and text in field 19. Associated with each question in one or more of columns 20, 21, 22 is coded navigation information identifying the next step, which may be an additional question, a different guideline or a treatment. Different paths through the guideline are
10 indicated by codes representing each possible answer provided by the user. A two digit code in column 20 or 21, such as the "02" at 23a, identifies the next question to be answered. Two characters, at least one of which is a letter, such as the "4A" at 23b, identifies a treatment. Column 20 shows the code for the next step when the user response to a question is "Pass"
15 (or "yes"). Column 21 shows the code for the next step when the user response to a question is "Fail" (or "no"). Column 22 contains information identifying a preceding question and its responses, if the path from a question depends on the user responses to both the current and a preceding question. (An example of this appears in Figure 6 and is
20 explained below.) Figure 5 shows another exemplary portion of the question and navigation data base. As shown in Figure 5, a four digit code 24 in column 20 (or 21) identifies when another guideline should be applied as the next step.

In implementing a guideline, the question/answer combinations
25 are sequenced to yield the most efficient route to a treatment. Also, the question/answer combinations are sequenced based on frequency of use, listing the most common questions first. This sequencing scheme makes the present invention more efficient in moving the user directly to the recommended treatment and collecting only relevant information.

30 Figure 6, which shows a further exemplary portion of the question and navigation data base, provides an example in which the answer to a preceding question together with the answer to the current question

defines the next step. Question/answer 04g under guideline 53(03) is illustrative. Under the column 22, labeled "Frm", it is shown that question/answer 04g could have been reached by previously answering question 02 as Pass (code "02P") or by selecting any of answers "a" through "f" to question 03 (codes "03a" to "03f"). If 02P or 03a through 03e were chosen as the previous answer and response "g" is selected for question 04, then in each case the next step is the treatment options of "2A" or "2C". However, if response "g" were selected to question 04 after the answer corresponding to code "03f" was selected, then the next step is "PR," indicating physician review.

The treatment component also uses data bases. Figure 7 is an example of a guideline recommendation data base set for the condition corresponding to guideline 53(23). In general, for each guideline identified by a five digit number in field 25, there are listed one or more recommended treatments. Each treatment is identified by: a two character treatment code in field 26, a textual treatment description in field 27, and several resource utilization indicators in columns 28-32, labelled Setting, A/S, LOS, Preop LOS, and Flag, respectively. (These resource utilization indicators are explained in greater detail below.) Also, a numeric procedure code, such as a Current Procedure Terminology (CPT) code is provided in field 33.

A complete menu of all treatments that may be referenced in any guideline, including treatment descriptions and resource indicators, is retained in a procedure file that is used by all guidelines. The procedure file, an excerpt of which is shown in Figure 8, lists the numeric procedure code in field 34, the five resource utilization indicators in fields 35-39, and numeric procedure description text in field 41. A count of the number of text lines in the numeric procedure description is kept in field 40.

The clinical decision data collection component is linked to the previous three components to collect data and track guideline activity. Its purpose is to provide a foundation for moving from the individual cases

processed in the system to aggregated statistics for a set of cases. The reports facilitated by this component are discussed below.

B. Description of a Diagnosis-Based Guideline

Diagnosis-based guidelines provide a framework to reflect the critical factors in the clinical decision process usually leading to treatment, to define optimal resource allocation, and to outline key patient data. A guideline is not a fixed formula or cookbook, although it must be a definite step by step algorithm that can be coded; rather, a guideline presents a disciplined framework or process to guide and assist the user, such as a health care provider, in identifying appropriate treatment.

Application of a guideline to an individual's health condition in the present system 300 consists of four phases: (1) the entry phase; (2) the question/data collection phase; (3) the assessment phase; and (4) the final recommendation phase. In the entry phase, the guideline to be applied is identified. Generally, a guideline is identified by a recognized health condition description, which may be stated as a symptom or a diagnosis.

Once the desired guideline is identified among those available in the system, the question/data collection phase begins and the user is presented with a series of questions. The guideline questions are organized in a format similar to a decision tree or flow chart. Generally, the next question is identified based on the answer to the current question. However, some questions elements may be designed only to elicit information and the answer does not (at least immediately) influence the next question presented. The number of questions presented in a given case varies with the guideline selected and the answers to the questions presented.

In the third phase, the guideline identifies a recommended treatment or other action, based on the user's answers to the questions presented. As noted previously and shown in Figures 7 and 8, a recommended treatment consists of a textual description, a numeric procedure code, and resource utilization indicators.

There are a five resource utilization indicators. "Setting" identifies whether the treatment occurs in an inpatient facility (IP), outpatient facility (OP), or physician office (OF). "LOS" (Length of Stay) identifies the number of days for inpatient facilities. "A/S" (Assistant Surgeon) designates whether an assistant surgeon is required. "Preop LOS" (Preoperative Length of Stay) designates the number of inpatient days required prior to elective surgery. "Flag" indicates special considerations such as large case management, physician review, or coordination of services.

More than one recommended treatment may be provided as the outcome of a guideline. Also, a treatment may not be provided; rather, application of a new guideline or further clinical evaluation can be recommended.

As noted above, a guideline is not a fixed formula that, in effect, requires the user to pursue a given treatment. To the contrary, use of a guideline in the present system 300, specifically contemplates that the user may select and enter into the system a proposed or actual treatment that is not the recommended treatment indicated by the guideline. If the user selects a proposed or actual treatment that is not the recommended treatment indicated by the guideline, then the system calls for specialty review of the case. This usually involves seeking the opinion of a person different from the person that selected the proposed or actual treatment. Once the specialty review is completed, the user enters into the system a final recommendation treatment. This can be the guideline recommended treatment, the proposed or actual treatment previously entered by the user, or a different treatment resulting from the specialty review.

A primary purpose of the guidelines is to initiate and facilitate comparison and evaluation, if there is a difference between the the final recommendation treatment and guideline recommended treatment or between the final recommendation treatment and proposed/actual treatment. This comparison and evaluation occurs in the fourth phase. If

there is a difference between the the final recommendation treatment and guideline recommended treatment, the system 300 elecits an explanation for each variance in the intervention or procedure, as well as in resource utilization indicators (provided that the differences in the intervention or procedure permits meaningful comparisions). If there is a difference
5 between the the final recommendation treatment and proposed/actual treatment, e.g., the user is overriding the proposed/actual treatment of a provider, the system 300 elicits comments on the influence of the guideline process on the final recommendation, i.e., the manner in which
10 care changed as a result of the guideline process.

The content of a guideline requires that it reflect accepted clinical practice when formulated and also requires (a) ongoing evaluation to ensure appropriateness and (b) assessment of its implementation to ensure consistent application and appropriate sensitivity and specificity of
15 its contents. The clinical content of each guideline needs to be based on available evidence and refined by result of application. Thus, guidelines are developed first as paper diagnosis and treatment models by health care professionals and these models are refined to sufficient definiteness to permit their coding.

Figure 9a is a chart outlining the guideline development process. At step 1 the illness category that the guideline will cover is identified. This decision is usually based on existing patterns, such as the volume of cases for an illness category, the extent of variations in treating an illness, or cost for treating an illness. A panel of people with expertise in the
20 selected illness category or in research procedures is established.

At step 2, the scope, i.e., components of care, of the guideline is identified. The five major components that a guideline may include are diagnostic guideline, therapeutic selection, resource selection and acute care management. The care components decision is based on the purposes
30 for developing the guideline, understanding how it would be implemented, and the financial resources available for guideline development.

At step 3, any subclassifications used to identify severity levels of the illness with a set of treatment options are identified. The subclassifications should be standard groupings whenever possible, so they will be consistent with data used in future analyses.

5 At step 4, an evidence chart that defines aspects of the diagnosis or treatment which require specific scientific support or evidence is developed. This evidence is necessary to determine the impact on expected clinical outcomes of a specific intervention. It also describes potential adverse affects or outcomes and complications which will need
10 to be considered in evaluating overall risks and benefits.

 At step 5, a literature search is conducted. Prior to conducting the literature search it is important to define the search logic, process, and list of exclusions in order to efficiently expend time and resources. The evidence chart helps organize the information to complete the literature
15 search.

 At step 6, evidence retrieved for each linkage of the evidence chart is documented in a standard format. The data abstraction process is completed. The results are summarized to specifically document the results of each study.

20 At step 7, quantitative analysis is used to draw conclusions about a particular intervention's effectiveness. Narrative summaries are created of the information for each intervention, describing the impact on expected outcome. This synthesis of information, including the narrative summary, is provided to knowledge experts for a decision of clinical
25 impact of intervention on expected outcome.

 At step 8, a summary of the risks and benefits of interventions appropriate to a diagnosis is generated. This summary may include positive outcome, grade of impact, contraindication, adverse affect/mortality, adverse affect/morbidity, disability, discomfort and cost
30 impact. At this point a meeting of the expert panel occurs. During this meeting the risk summary benefit is reviewed, resource selection, key

management and follow-up guidelines are defined, and consensus on the guideline is reached.

At step 9, a clinical appropriateness model is created by the panel that describes by intervention: patient characteristics for which the
5 intervention is indicated and contraindications, with appropriate alternative when present. This information is then aggregated into a guideline.

At step 10, for each intervention adopted into the guideline, the panel determines a minimum level of resource required to administer the
10 treatment. This includes evaluating the setting and potential variables.

At step 11, acute care management is defined. For each intervention requiring an inpatient stay, the panel determines the appropriate length of stay.

At step 12, following completion of a guideline, the panel develops
15 guidelines for extended care, which include the indications, treatments and related resources.

At step 13, the panel meets to review the entire guideline for clarity and accuracy. Panel members vote formally for adoption of each
guideline.

20 Guidelines are continuously updated by recurring searches by diagnosis for new findings and studies. Also each guideline can be reviewed on a periodic basis, such as annually. Information from the care management system can be retrieved for that review, including results of use, frequency of use, frequency of variation by component, type of
25 variations.

C. Using the System

Figure 9b shows the basic steps of the clinical decision process in which the present invention may be used. Initially, an individual presents a health condition to a provider. Next, the diagnosis process is
30 initiated. The health care provider collects information from the individual and performs tests or other procedures. At this point, the system user (whether it is the provider, assistant, administrator, or other)

may initiate the guideline process leading to a recommended treatment. Also at this point, the user may input an actual or proposed treatment prior to initiating the guideline process.

Broadly viewed in terms of the clinical decision model of Fig. 9b, the system 300 can be used to aid diagnostic confirmation and therapeutic selection associated with the diagnosis. The system 300 can also aid resource selection, because the guidelines used in the system contain resource recommendation parameters. Thus, the guidelines address both the problem of overutilization and its resulting direct costs and underutilization, which usually leads to indirect costs. Using the system in real-time to guide proposed care provides a clinically-sound basis for ongoing quality and outcomes analysis through tracking a specific diagnosis. Potentially inappropriate or less-than-optimal care can be identified and corrected. The guideline structure provides a basis for consistent decision-making, while allowing flexibility for complex cases requiring care coordination and intensive review.

To illustrate how the system 300 aids diagnostic confirmation, therapeutic selection and resource selection, it is useful to trace the actual process followed by a system user, including the screens presented.

1. Initiating a Guideline Process - Accessing the Desired Guideline

Access to the appropriate guideline in a real time mode is a key feature of the present invention. Therefore, the index component is structured to allow the user a method of locating the appropriate guideline with differing levels of information. For example, the guidelines are diagnosis-based (that is, they address a specified health condition that has been recognized), but the user (clinical reviewer) may only know the procedure being proposed. This requires an efficient search of all of the guidelines that contain that procedure in order to identify the correct guideline for review of the case.

There are three ways the user may initiate the guideline process. First, the user may select one category from an alpha index of predefined medical categories, as shown in the screen depicted in Figure 10. Each

category leads to an alpha index of guideline titles within that, each title representing a health condition or diagnosis, as shown in Figure 11. This facilitates quick access to the desired guideline. More than one description may exist for a guideline. To actually select a guideline, the user first
5 selects one category from a medical category list 42 as shown in Figure 10. For each selected medical category, the system 300 next presents a menu of guideline titles 43 as shown in Figure 11. The user then selects the desired guideline 44 which is highlighted as shown in Figure 11.

The guideline process may also be initiated a second way. Once a
10 medical category is selected, the user may move to a screen for inputting a predefined diagnosis code, as shown in Figure 12a. For example, in the preferred embodiment, a code from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification, or ICD-9-CM, a standard coding system, may be entered in field 45. One guideline may cover a
15 range of diagnosis codes and a diagnosis code may identify more than one guideline. The user selects the desired guideline from the relatively short menu 46 generated for the given diagnosis code. Entry of a 3 digit code will cause the system to display a list of all of the guidelines containing that diagnosis code. No diagnosis code validation is done. (Note that
20 although the ICD-9-CM code is 5 digits, only the first 3 are used to index.)

The guideline process may also be initiated without identifying a diagnosis. As shown in Figure 12b, the user may input text representing a known or proposed treatment or procedure information in field 47. A procedure or treatment may be found in more than one guideline.
25 Selection is by alpha description allowing for a partial string search of 5 characters into the index list. The procedure descriptions contain the most significant characters first to allow a fixed position search. The search is limited to procedure code descriptions only, excluding complication descriptions and notes. If matching text is found, the treatment containing
30 that text is identified. From that, the guideline(s) containing the identified treatments are located. Therefore, it is possible that treatment text can lead

to more than one guideline. The user then selects the desired guideline from the menu 48 generated in response to the treatment text entered.

After a guideline is selected, the software calls for identification information to be provided by the user. This is shown in the screen depicted in Figure 13. First, the type of review or file is identified. Review type is either initial or extension. Extension review is entered after an initial guideline is used. The extension may be caused by a delayed response or condition in the individual, a complication, a failure of initial treatment, or other reason. Next, a case identification number is entered.

It is important that a patient have a unique identification number for each admission to ensure all information on the patient is in a single file. As discussed above, extension review allows the user to add information to an existing file. A clinician or care provider identification number is also entered. Each clinician should be identified by a unique number.

2. Navigating through a Guideline - the Question/Data Collection Phase

Once a guideline is selected, the user proceeds through an interactive process of questions and answers to reach a recommended treatment. An example screen showing part of the process is depicted in Figure 14. Several questions are displayed and a first question 49 is presented to the user by highlighting. There are three question formats. First, the question can be in narrative form as at 49 and require a "pass" or "fail" (corresponding to yes or no, respectively) answer 50. The answer is selected by "pushing" a displayed "button". Second, the question may offer multiple answers as at 52 and permit selection of only a single answer. Response navigation is attached to each multiple-choice selection (only pass applies). Third, the question may provide multiple selections as at 51 and all applicable selections may be chosen. The third type of question is for aboth navigation and data collection and some selections made do not affect subsequent questions. All questions are presented by highlighting the current question and as many questions as possible are displayed on one screen. Questions are numbered to permit tracking the

clinical pathway used to arrive at a recommended treatment. A question and any of the responses may extend over more than one line.

Based on the user's answer to the initial question, another question is presented, but it may not be the next question in the number sequence.

5 Navigation among questions is dependent on answers and some questions may be skipped. Therefore, the user enters only relevant data and does not have to sift through unnecessary or irrelevant questions. No backward navigation is allowed in the questioning logic. However, the user may back up to erase and re-enter responses. The number of
10 questions presented to the user varies depending upon the guideline selected and answers provided.

A question may be arrived at by multiple paths. For example, if question 3 is arrived at from question 1 or 2, then there could be 2 sets of pass/fail navigational options. Ultimately, after navigating through a
15 guideline, the user will be provided with at least one recommended treatment, a new guideline or instructions to seek further clinical evaluation. If questioning determines the need to utilize a different guideline, then the user is either transferred directly to the new guideline and/or a message is displayed. A given combination of answers may lead
20 to multiple recommended treatments as shown by the two highlighted treatments 53, 54 in the screen depicted in Figure 15.

Codes are stored that indicate the path taken through the questioning process (clinical pathway). A "help" menu accessed by a function key is available at any time to further clarify the question,
25 treatment, or list of references. Using the pull-down menu "view" accessed as indicated 56 in Figure 14, the user may review answers to previous questions. However, except in the non-directive mode described below, the user may not work backward or select questions in an arbitrary manner. Due to the navigational control built into a guideline, only
30 relevant questions that are required to reach a recommended treatment

are presented and answered. The user has the ability to exit and suspend review at any time. The review status is stored and the user may continue the review at a later time.

3. Treatment and Review

5 The guideline question sequence will lead to one or more recommended treatment options, a new guideline, or suggest further clinical evaluation. As shown in Figure 16 all treatment options are displayed to the user with the recommended treatment(s) highlighted. Multiple treatments may be appropriate for a specified combination of
10 answers. A treatment option may be displayed with message or note lines. More than one page of treatments may be present, and the user can page through all treatments.

 A treatment option is displayed in eight fields, as shown in the screen depicted in Figure 16. The first field 57 is a two-character treatment
15 code that facilitates tracking of treatments within a guideline. The code is unique within the selected guideline only. Next is a field 58 containing a brief description of the treatment, followed by a field 59 for the applicable numeric procedure code. Multiple procedure codes may be present if a treatment consists of more than one procedure. A procedure code may
20 not always be available for a treatment option. If it is not available, an internal code will be created but not displayed on the screen. The procedure code can be used in reimbursement for the selected treatment.

 Next the resource utilization indicators are listed. The treatment setting field 60, labelled, "Setting", identifies inpatient facility (IP),
25 outpatient facility (OP), or physician office (OF). The length of stay field 61, labelled "LOS", provides the number of days for inpatient facilities. The assistant surgeon field 62, labelled "A/S", designates whether an assistant surgeon is required (y=yes; n=no; s=standby). The preoperative days field
30 62, labelled, "Preop", designates the number of inpatient days required prior to elective surgery. Flag field 64 indicates special considerations such as large case management, physician review, or coordination of services.

As stated previously, the user may enter an actual or proposed treatment prior to or after obtaining the guideline-recommended treatment(s). To enter an actual/proposed treatment after arriving at a guideline recommended treatment, the user utilizes the "Enter" menu and reaches a screen with the format shown in Figure 16. As shown in Figure 16, for the proposed/actual treatment the user enters information in five labelled fields, including treatment code 69 and the resource utilization indicators of Treatment Setting 65, Length of Stay 66, Preoperative Days 67, and Assistant Surgeon 68. The user normally enters a 2-character treatment code corresponding to one of the treatment options listed above fields 65-69. If the proposed/actual treatment is not listed in that guideline, then a reserved code will be entered and the proposed/actual treatment must be described.

If the proposed/actual treatment is not the same as the guideline-recommended treatment, then the system prompts the user to initiate speciality review. Figure 17 shows a screen used in the specialist review process. The specialist review window is overlaid on the treatment options list screen. The following fields have data automatically entered: case ID number 70, review ID number 71, and specialist review number 72. A five-character ID field 73 is user-filled to identify the specialist reviewer. Four types of review with differing associated costs and expertise can be selected: clinical review (CR) 74; physician review (PR) 75; independent medical exam (IME) 76; and appeal 77. Clinical review is conducted by a licensed professional with expertise in a particular specialty including the provider or another on the user staff who has the authority to approve variances. Physician review is by a consulting physician with authority to approve variances. IME is a required referral for a second opinion examination. This type of review is chosen based on individual case merits or for a mandatory second opinion list. Appeal is a review by a consulting physician generated by an appeals notification.

The reason field in the specialty review window includes seven possible reasons why the case was carried to a different level of review,

including appropriate treatment plan 78, partial procedure 79, setting 80, LOS 81, preop days 82, assistant surgeon use 83, and diagnosis confirmation 84. For any given case, multiple reasons could be present. Any variance between the proposed/actual and guideline-recommended treatment are automatically designated. Actual consideration of the case by a specialty reviewer occurs off-line. The result of that review is communicated to the user, who is now enters a final recommendation, incorporating the conclusions reached in specialty review, in the format required by the screen shown in Figure 16.

10 With a guideline-recommended treatment identified and a user-selected proposed/actual treatment as well as a final recommended treatment entered in the system-defined format, the system 300 performs comparisons.

15 Whenever there is a variance between the treatment or a resource utilization indicator for a final recommended treatment and guideline recommended treatment, the system elicits reasons for the variance(s). The "reason" field corresponding to a resource utilization indicator where there is a variance is highlighted. One character standard reason codes are used to explain overriding the guideline recommended treatment.

20 Reason codes include the following:

- A - additional diagnosis (comorbidity)
- B - significant clinical findings
- C - complication
- D - unavailable information
- 25 E - alternative care availability
- F - facility capability
- G - geographic distance
- H - social situation
- I - surgical stabilization
- 30 J - contraindication
- K - age
- L - practitioner experience

M - patient preference

O - system override

Z - other

For example, "Setting" reason must be completed if the final
5 recommendation treatment Setting is higher than the guideline treatment
Setting (IP>OP>OF). "LOS" reason must be completed if the final
recommendation LOS is greater than the guideline LOS. "Preop" reason
must be completed if the final recommendation Preop days are greater
than the guideline Preop days. Assistant Surgeon reason must be
10 completed if the final recommendation Assistant Surgeon use is greater
than the guideline Assistant Surgeon (Y>S>N). Diagnosis confirmation
reason must be completed if a specialty review reason indicates diagnosis
confirmation. [PLEASE CONFIRM]

A final recommendation reason description is entered if there is no
15 standard reason code for the final recommendation treatment or for
further explanation even when a standard code exists. For example, it is
desirable to elicit user comment identifying other diagnosis information
that was considered relevant to treatment selection and may lead to future
modification of the guideline. A "button" allows access to a free text entry
20 window.

The "Care Changed" fields are used if the final recommendation
treatment is different from the proposed/actual treatment. Whenever
there is a variance between the treatment or a resource utilization
indicator for a final recommended treatment and actual/proposed
25 treatment, the system elicits reasons for the variance(s). The "reason"
field corresponding to a resource utilization indicator where there is a
variance is highlighted. Treatment "Care Changed" field is used if the final
recommendation is different than the proposed/actual treatment. The
treating physician indicates whether he agrees with the recommendation
30 (Y, N, U=Unknown). Setting "Care Changed" is used if the final
recommendation treatment Setting is different than actual/proposed
Treatment Setting. The treating physician indicates whether he agrees

with the final recommendation (Y, N, U=Unknown). LOS "Care Changed" is used if the final recommendation LOS is different than the actual/proposed LOS. The treating physician indicates whether he agrees with the final recommendation (Y, N, U). Preop "Care Changed" is used if the final recommendation Preop days is different than the actual/proposed Preop days. The treating physician indicates whether he agrees with the final recommendation (Y, N, U). Assistant Surgeon "Care Changed" is used if the final recommendation Assistant Surgeon is different than the actual/proposed Assistant Surgeon. The treating physician indicates whether he agrees with the final recommendation (Y, N, U). DX "Care Changed" is used if the case was sent to specialty review for diagnosis confirmation, then the treating physician annotates whether he agrees with the decision (Y, N, U). [PLEASE CONFIRM]

D. An Example Guideline - Thrombophlebitis

An example of the guideline process for a specific health condition is shown in Figure 18, a flow chart for the guideline, thrombophlebitis, in conjunction with previously discussed screens shown in Figure 11-16, which represent portions of the implementation of the flow chart of Figure 18. This flow chart does not include all information presented to the user that would appear on the terminal screen. For example, at step 106 the flow chart shows only the recommended treatment code and treatment text. However, the guideline definition for thrombophlebitis includes and the user would actually be presented with a screen similar to Figure 16 which would include, the CPT code and resource utilization indicators for each treatment option. Also, the flow chart differs from the actual screens in that screen-displayed questions are answered as "pass" or "fail", which correspond to "yes" or "no", respectively, in the flow chart.

Step 100 is the entry point corresponding to selection of the guideline based on the guideline title, as shown in Figure 11, or by use of a diagnosis code, as shown in Figure 12, or a treatment text search, as shown in Figure 13. At step 101, the user is asked whether the condition is a superficial or deep vein thrombosis. If the user selects "superficial", at step

102 the user is asked whether the diagnosis by examination and symptoms includes one of the following: pain, redness, or swelling. If the user selects "no", at step 103 Physician Review is recommended. If the user selects "yes", at step 104 the user is asked whether the patient has progressive
5 symptoms despite appropriate out-patient management. If the user selects "no", at step 105 continuing out-patient treatment is the recommended treatment option. If the user selects "yes", at step 106 a guideline-recommended treatment identified by code 7D is presented.

If the user selects "deep vein thrombosis" at step 101, at step 107 the
10 user is asked whether it was diagnosed on doppler/venogram as shown in Figure 14. If the user selects "no," at step 108, Physician Review is recommended. If the user selects "yes," at step 109, the user is asked whether anticoagulation therapy is contraindicated due to several factors. If the user selects "no," at step 110 two guideline-recommended treatments
15 identified by codes 7A and 7B are presented. No preference between the two treatments is identified. At step 111, the user is asked whether the treatment failed. If the user selects "no", at step 112 guideline indicates that the individual is to be discharged. If the user selects "yes", at step 113 a new guideline-recommended treatment identified by code 7C is
20 presented.

If at step 109 the user selects "yes", at step 114 the user is asked whether there is proximal embolization. If the user selects "no", at step 115 the guideline recommended treatment identified by code 7C is presented. If the user selects "yes," at step 116 the user is referred to
25 additional medical literature for further diagnosis.

The screens implementing this guideline include all of the questions and conditional branching necessary to navigate through the flowchart of Figure 18 and reach each of the treatment options or other endpoints shown.

30 For example, the screens presenting questions would appear similar to Figure 14 with the current question highlighted. When the guideline reaches a recommended treatment, the user would be presented with a

screen similar to Figure 17, without the Specialist Review sub-screen, showing guideline recommended treatment options with the recommended treatment(s) highlighted. Figure 17 reflects a question/answer path yielding two recommended treatments. Figure 16 shows one recorded treatment reached by a different question/answer path through the guideline. Figure 16 also differs from Figure 17 in that the user has additionally entered a proposed and final recommendation treatment.

E. Alternative Embodiments of the Invention

The above embodiment of the invention is a directive mode whereby the guideline process is self-prompting and the user is only required to answer designated questions. In an alternative embodiment invention, the guidelines can be accessed in a non-directive mode whereby the user can access all questions for a given guideline, to view and selectively answer the questions. At any point, the user can shift back to the directive mode and the questions will again be self-prompting with a question appearing based on the questions already answered in the non-directive mode. [Explain utility? Can recommended treatments be bound?]

F. Reports

An important feature of the present invention is its ability to capture key data during usage for individual patients and cases. This enables the user to track and analyze patterns of care across defined populations in order to understand trends and variations for planning purposes. In addition, reports can show provider profiles, diagnostic decision outcome profiles, as well as procedure decision outcome profiles. On line reports include administrative reports, summary reports and worksheets. Reports may be used by reviewers as work and time management tools and by administrators and managers for summary reports and planning tools. Reports may selected for designated time frames.

Reports sort and summarize case review status in several ways. Case review status includes the following: closed, i.e. closed (C) by normal review procedures or closed by administrative closed (A); and open, i.e. suspended in questioning (Q), and specialty review (S), or open because the review process has not been completed (O).

There are six types of daily Productivity Reports: operation manager, supervisor, care manager, specialist reviewer, specialist reviewer productivity, and specialist review worksheet. An example of a operation manager report is shown in Appendix A. This is a general summary report which summarizes all open case reviews by medical category 200, i.e., reviews with the status of O, Q or S. A total of all open case reviews for all categories 201 is also listed. Initial reviews 202 as well as extension reviews 203 for each category are listed as well as case reviews and specialty review 204. This report also summarizes case reviews which are still open and over 30 days old 205 and open reviews which are less than or equal to 30 days from the initial review data entry 206.

An example of a supervisor report is shown in Appendix B. This is a general summary report which summarizes all open case reviews (with status O, Q, or S) and is sorted by care manager (reviewer). A total of all open case reviews for each care manager is listed 207. Initial reviews 208 as well as extension reviews 209 are listed as well as cases 210 and specialty review 211. This report also summarizes case reviews which are still open and over 30 days old 212 and open case which are less than or equal to 30 days from the initial review data entry 213.

An example of the care manager report is shown in Appendix C. This is a general summary report which summarizes all open case reviews (status O, Q or S) by individual care manager (reviewer) 214. This report summarizes for each care manager all open case reviews listing the case ID 215, the most current review date for the review 216, identifying whether the review was initial or extension 217, the specialist review type (physician reviewer, independent medical exam/second opinion appeal) 218, referral reason 219, and the case review guideline name 220. This

report is generally used by the care manager for follow-up and tracking and by the specialist reviewer as a time management and daily or weekly work planning tool.

An example of a specialist reviewer report is shown in Appendix D.

5 This is a general summary report which summarizes open case reviews with specialist status (S) reviewer sorted by reviewer ID, case ID, and review date. This report summarizes for each specialist reviewer 221 all open case reviews listing the case ID 222, the most current review date for the review 223, identifying whether the review was initial or extension
10 224, the specialist review type (clinical reviewer, physician reviewer, independent medical exam/second opinion, appeal) 225, referral reason 226, and the case review guideline name 227. This report is generally used by the care manager for follow-up and tracking and as a daily or weekly planning tool.

15 An example of the specialist reviewer productivity report is shown in Appendix E. This summarizes reviews with a specialist review status (S) sorted by medical category and specialist review type, case ID and review date. For each of these the following are listed: the case ID 228 with the most current review date for the review 229, whether the review
20 was initial or extension 230, specialist identification number 231, referral reason 232 and the case review guideline name 233.

An example of a specialist review work sheet is shown in Appendices F, G. This report summarizes pertinent information for a case review which needs a specialist review. This would most commonly be
25 used for physician review although it can be used for clinical review, independent medical exam/second opinion or appeal. The report lists the specialist reviewer 234, the case 235 and clinician ID 236, the proposed treatment 237 and guideline recommended treatment 238 with appropriate resources downloaded with the software. Questions passed
30 and failed are summarized 239 and the reason for the specialist review 240 is identified. Note text 241 which has been entered for the case is included. This report is completed by the care manager (reviewer), printed and

distributed to the appropriate specialist reviewer. The specialist reviewer would discuss the case with the appropriate resources, complete the final recommendation 242 and outcome and return the worksheet to the care manager who would enter the reason code 243 and text into the case review file.

Information management reports identify overall volume and patterns of care including diagnosis, therapeutic selection and resource use. From these reports, you can determine the level of effectiveness or impact related to each guideline use. You can also use the reports for quality measurement and planning by identifying where variations are occurring and how they are resolved at the initial guideline level. Reports may be selected by date in either clinician identification number or reviewer identification number or both. They are sorted automatically by specialty area.

An example of a reporting period summary shown in Appendix H. This report gives an overall summary of all cases in reviews. It lists case volume 244 (number of total cases), review volume 245 (number of individual reviews), the number of physicians 246, and the number of different guidelines used for initial and extension reviews 247. This report may be sorted for a specific time.

An example of a guideline frequency report is shown in Appendix I. This report lists in how many cases a particular guideline is used 248. The percent of cases using each guideline 249, and the percent of total cases that guideline represents 250 are also listed.

An example of a patterns of care report is shown in Appendix J. This report lists the total number of cases using the various guidelines 251. The proposed treatment(s) for each guideline 252 are listed with the number of cases for each 253. Proposed average length of stay 254 and recommended length of stay 255 are also listed for each guideline proposed treatment. This report can also be sorted by overall total or clinician identification number.

An example of a quality management and planning (aggregate) report is shown in Appendix K. This is an aggregate report which lists the total number of cases with the requested diagnosis. For each diagnosis guideline requested 256, the following are listed: proposed 257 and final
5 treatment combination 258, number of total cases with that combination 259, percent of total cases 260, what percent went to specialist review 261, how many varied from the guideline 262, the number with a guideline variance 263, the number of times each variance code was used 264 and the percent of care changed by the treating physician/care provider 265.

10 An example of a quality management and planning (for each component) report is shown in Appendices L, M. This report is sorted by guideline 266, proposed treatment 267, and final recommendation 268. This report is a more detailed report and is a subset of the aggregate quality management and planning report. It lists the three categories of setting
15 269, preoperative days 270 and length of stay 271. The total number of cases are listed 272. For each guideline in each category, the following are listed: proposed 273 and final recommendation treatment 274, number of cases under each category 275, percent of the cases that carry the proposed/final combination 276, percent to specialist review 277, guideline
20 variations 278, the number with a guideline variance 279, the number of times each variance code was used 280, and the percent of care changed by the treating physician 281.

An example of the effectiveness report is shown in Appendix N. This report provides a breakdown by guideline 282 of the results of its use
25 (or impact) on the following areas: percentage of reviews where proposed treatment selection was impacted 283, percentage of reviews where proposed resources were impacted 284, percentage of reviews where both treatment selection and proposed resources were impacted 285 and the percentage of total cases impacted 286 and total cases 287.

30 Although the description of the preferred embodiment has been presented, it is contemplated that various changes could be made without deviating from the spirit of the present invention. Accordingly, it is

intended that the scope of the present invention be dictated by the appended claims rather than by the description of the preferred embodiment.

APPENDIX A

Date	Daily Productivity Report Operation Manager				Page 1
Medical Category	Open Reviews	# to Specialist Review	Open ≤30 days	Open 30 days	
Cardiovascular/Respiratory					
202 Initial	24	4	22	2	
203 Extension	6	1	6	0	
203 Total	30	5	28	2	
Gynecology					
Initial	10	2	10	0	
Extension	2	0	2	0	
2017 Total	12	2	12	0	
TOTAL					
Initial	34	6	32	2	
Extension	8	1	8	0	
Total	42	7	40	2	

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APPENDIX B

Date	Daily Productivity Report					Page	1
	Supervisor						
Medical Category: Cardiovascular/Respiratory							
Care Manager	Review Type	Open Reviews	# to Specialist Review	Open <=30 days	Open >30 days		
ABCDE	Initial	24	4	22	2		
209	Extension	6	1	6	0		
207	Total	30	5	28	2		
DEFGH	Initial	10	2	10	0		
	Extension	2	0	2	0		
	Total	12	2	12	0		
TOTAL	Initial	34	6	32	2		
	Extension	8	1	8	0		
	Total	42	7	40	2		

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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APPENDIX C

Date	Daily Productivity Report					Page 1
	Care Manager					
Care Manager: ABCDE (Name)	214					
	215	216	217	218	219	220
Case ID	Review Date	Init/Ext	Spec Type	Referral Reason	Guideline	
058011112223	05/01/92	I	PR	TPLAN	Angina, Stable	
058011112223	05/05/92	E			Angina, Stable	
011122223333	05/10/92	I	PR	SET LOS	Degenerative Joint Disea	
012333332229	05/01/92	I			Degenerative Joint Disea	

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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APPENDIX D

Date	Daily Productivity Report					Page	1
	Specialist Reviewer						
Specialist Reviewer: XYZAB							
Case ID	Review Date	Init/Ext	Spec Type	Referral Reason	Guideline		
058011112223	05/01/92	I	PR	TPLAN	Angina, Stable		
058011112223	05/05/92	E	PR	LOS	Angina, Stable		
011122223333	05/10/92	I	PR	SET	Degenerative Joint Disea		
				LOS			
012333332229	05/01/92	I	PR	TPLAN	Degenerative Joint Disea		

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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APPENDIX E

Date	Daily Productivity Report					Page 1
Specialist Reviewer Productivity						
Medical Category: Cardiovascular/Respiratory						
Specialist Type: PR Physician Referral						
228	229	230	231	232	233	
Case ID	Review Date	Init/Ext	Spec ID	Referral Reason	Guideline	
058011112223	05/01/92	I	XYZAB	TPLAN	Angina, Stable	
058011112223	05/05/92	E	XXXXY	LOS	Angina, Stable	
011122223333	05/10/92	I	XYZAB	SET	Thrombophlebitis	
				LOS		
012333332229	05/01/92	I	XYZAB	TPLAN	Arterial Occlusive Disea	

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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APPENDIX F

Date	Specialist Review Work Sheet	Page 1
Specialist Reviewer: XYZAB	234	Return to: _____
Care Manager: ABCDE	235	By (date): _____
Case Id: 000005100001	Review #: 2	
Clinician Id: A00100	236	
Review Date: 6/05/92		
Diagnosis: Calculus, Ureteral		
Proposed Treatment: 237		
4A) Cystoscopy with retrograde stone manipulation	Setting IP	LOS *02 Preop 0 A/S N
Guideline Recommended Treatment: 238		
4A) Cystoscopy with retrograde stone manipulation	Setting IP	LOS 01 Preop 0 A/S N
4B) Urethroscopy/ureteropyeloscopy	IP	01 0 N
4C) Cystoscopy with JJ stent placement	OP	0 N
Questions Passed: 239		
Diagnosed by imaging and one of the following: flank pain - severe requiring IM pain meds		
One of the following: -high grade obstruction -severe intractable pain -stone too large to pass		
Questions Failed: 240		
Reason for Specialist Review: Length of Stay		
Note Text Information: 241		
cysto urethroscopy stone extraction insertion stent attempted w/o success perc neph done due to urine extravasation temp po oral abs teach perc neph care monitor		

Date	Specialist Review Work Sheet	Page 2
Specialist Reviewer: XYZAB		
Case Id: 000005100001	Review #: 2	
Clinician Id: A00100		
Review Date: 6/05/92		
Diagnosis: Calculus, Ureteral		
242	243	2430
Final Recommendation (document changes only)	Reason Code	Care Changed?
*Treatment: _____	_____	Y N U
Setting: IP OP OF _____	_____	Y N U
*LOS: _____ days	_____	Y N U
Preop: _____ days	_____	Y N U
A/S: Y N S _____	_____	Y N U
*DX Confirm Y N _____	_____	Y N U

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

APPENDIX G

Case Volume:	1,245	—244
Review Volume:	1,999	—245
# Physicians:	42	—246
# Guidelines:	70	—247

APPENDIX H

Medical Category: Cardiovascular/Respiratory			
Guideline	Cases	% of Cases	% of Total Cases
Coronary Artery Disease	50	35.0	10.0
Angina, Stable	20	10.0	4.0
Angina, Unstable	20	10.0	4.0
Asthma	10	5.0	2.0
Pneumonia	14	7.0	2.8
Arterial Occlusive Disease	5	2.5	1.0
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
SUBTOTAL	200	100.0	40.0
TOTAL	500	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX I

Medical Category: Cardiovascular/Respiratory					
Guideline	251 Cases	252 Proposed Treatment	253 Cases	254 Proposed Avg LOS	255 Avg LOS Recommended
Coronary Artery Disease	50	PTCA	47	3	3
		CABG, 3 grafts	3	9	8
Angina, Unstable	20	Telemetry	3	2	2
		Telemetry/ pacemaker	2	3	3
		Telemetry/ angiogram	10	4	3
		Angiogram WO/CC*	2	1	1
		Angiogram WO/CC*	3	1	0
Arterial Occlusive Disease	5	Arteriogram	2	2	1
		Bypass	3	8	7

*comorbidity

APPENDIX J

Guideline: (5310) Coronary Artery Disease — 2560

Cases: 50 — 256

Treatment		259		260		261		265	
Proposed	Final	Cases	%	% to Spec	Rev	GL Variance Volume	Code*	Care Changed %	Known
PTCA	PTCA	45	90		11	5	A(4) K(1)		
CABS/ 3 graft	CABG/ 3 garft	3	6		33	1	F(1)		
Proposed = final:		48	96			262	263	264	
PTCA	Medical Management	2	4		100			50	100
Proposed ≠ final:		2	2						

APPENDIX K

Guideline: (5310) Coronary Artery Disease-266										Page 1	
267	268	272	% to	Ext	GL Variance	Care Changed					
Proposed	Final	Cases	%	Spec Rev	Rate	Volume	Code	%	Known		

PTCA	PTCA	45	90.0	277	278	279	281				
269	273	274	275	276							
---SETTING(OP)-----											
IP	IP	45	100.0								
Proposed=Final:		45	100.0								
270											
---PREOP(0)-----											
0	0	43	95.0	0.0							
1	1	1	2.5	100.0	1	A(1)					
Proposed=Final:		44	97.5								
1	0	1	2.5	100.0	280	280a					
Proposed*Final:		1	2.5								
271											
---LOS-----											
3	3	35	77.8								
4	4	5	11.1	20.0	20.0	5	H(4)				
Proposed=Final:		40	88.9								
4	3	5	11.1	10.0	80.0 50						
Proposed*Final:		5	11.1								
*Key: A=Comorbidity											
H=Social Situation											
K=Age											

APPENDIX L

Guideline	283 \ % Review Impact Proposed Treatment	% Review Impact Proposed Resources	284 Reviews impacted both resources and Treatment	285 % Cases Impacted	286 287 # Cases
Coronary Artery Disease	4	13	1	14	50
Angina, Unstable	1	25	0	30	20
Arterial Occlusive Disease	0	40	0	40	5

Claims

1. In a health care management system comprising a processing unit, at least one memory unit and means for interactively exchanging
5 information with a user of the system, a method of analyzing health care treatment for individuals having one or more specified health care conditions by reference to specified health care guidelines, comprising:
(a) defining one or more health care conditions for which treatment exists;
10 (b) providing to the system one or more diagnosis-based guidelines corresponding to each of said one or more specified health care conditions and including at least one guideline treatment option; and
(c) for at least one individual, interactively exchanging with the system information on characteristics of the individual relevant to the observed
15 health care condition, said exchange utilizing data collection nodes and conditional branching in a diagnosis-based guideline, to arrive at an endpoint selected from the group consisting of: a guideline treatment option, an indication to select another one of the diagnosis-based guidelines, or an indication for further clinical evaluation.
- 20 2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
(d) providing to the system information identifying an actual or proposed treatment when said interactive exchange arrives at a guideline treatment option for the at least one individual;
(e) comparing the actual or proposed treatment for the at least one
25 individual against the guideline treatment option corresponding to the defined health care condition observed in that individual; and
(f) developing a treatment evaluation based on the comparison of step (e) and including identifying discrepancies between the guideline treatment option and the actual or proposed treatment for the at least one individual
30 provided in step (d).
3. The method of claim 1 wherein steps (a) and (b) result in the system having more than one diagnosis-based guideline, further comprising:

(g) for at least one individual, selecting at least one of the diagnosis-based guidelines corresponding to a defined health care condition observed in that individual.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein the step of selecting, for at least one
5 individual, at least one of the diagnosis-based guidelines corresponding to a defined health care condition observed in that individual comprises the system user selecting a name for the health care condition from a list of health care conditions provided by the system.

5. The method of claim 3 wherein the step of selecting, for at least one
10 individual, at least one of the diagnosis-based guidelines corresponding to a defined health care condition observed in that individual comprises the system user providing text describing a treatment for said health care condition and the system finding any treatment guidelines containing the text provided.

15 6. The method of claim 3 wherein the step of selecting, for at least one individual, at least one of the diagnosis-based guidelines corresponding to a defined health care condition observed in that individual comprises the system user providing a predefined diagnosis code for said health care condition.

20 7. The method of claim 6 wherein the step of providing a diagnosis code comprises providing a standardized diagnosis number code.

8. The method of claim 6 wherein the step of providing a diagnosis code comprises providing an ICD-9-CM code.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of providing one or more
25 diagnosis-based guidelines consists of providing guidelines having at least two alternative guideline treatment options linked by at least one test that selects one treatment option as the more appropriate when the test is satisfied.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of providing one or more
30 diagnosis-based guidelines comprises providing at least one treatment option having at least one treatment resource limitation parameter.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the at least one treatment resource limitation parameter is based on a resource selected from the group consisting of: treatment setting, inpatient length of stay, requirement for assistant surgeon, and inpatient preoperative stay length.
- 5 12. The method of claim 1 wherein multiple health care conditions for which treatment exists are defined and for each of the multiple health care conditions there is one corresponding diagnosis-based guideline provided.
13. The method of claim 3 further comprising the steps of:
- 10 (h) providing to the system information identifying a final recommendation treatment for the at least one individual based on the evaluation of step (f); and
- (i) for each discrepancy between the guideline treatment option and the final recommendation treatment for the at least one individual provided in step (h), requesting a system user to provide to the system information
- 15 specifying the basis for selecting the final recommendation treatment causing the discrepancy to arise.
14. The method of claim 13 further comprising eliciting from a system user information documenting the differences between final recommendation treatment and the actual or proposed treatment.
- 20 15. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of defining one or more health care conditions comprises defining one or more health care conditions in the nature of a disease or organic dysfunction.
16. The method of claim 2 wherein the step of providing information identifying treatment for the at least one individual comprises providing
- 25 information relating solely to planned treatment.
17. The method of claim 2 wherein the step of providing information identifying treatment for the at least one individual comprises providing information relating solely to treatment given.
18. The method of claim 2 wherein the step of providing information
- 30 identifying treatment for the at least one individual comprises providing information relating to both planned treatment and treatment given.

19. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of providing one or more diagnosis-based guidelines comprises providing guidelines having at least two alternative guideline treatment options linked by at least one test that selects one treatment option as the more appropriate when the test is
5 satisfied and at step (c) the interactive exchange of information with the system user determines if the test is satisfied.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the at least one test is a question seeking a response selected from among two or more predetermined responses.

10 21. A medical information system for analyzing health care treatment for individuals having a specified health care condition to evaluate such treatment against specified health care guidelines comprising:
(a) a central processing unit;
(b) at least one memory unit connected to said central processing unit;
15 (c) means for defining one or more health care conditions for which treatment exists;
(d) means for providing to the system one or more diagnosis-based guidelines corresponding to each of said one or more specified health care conditions and including at least one guideline treatment option; and
20 (e) means for interactively exchanging with the system information for at least one individual on characteristics of the individual relevant to the observed health care condition, said exchange utilizing data collection nodes and conditional branching in a diagnosis-based guideline, to arrive at an endpoint selected from the group consisting of: a guideline treatment
25 option, an indication to select another one of the diagnosis-based guidelines, or an indication for further clinical evaluation.

22. The medical information system of claim 21, further comprising:
(f) means for providing to the system information identifying a treatment for the at least one individual when the means for interactively
30 exchanging with the system information on characteristics of the individual relevant to the observed health care condition arrives at a guideline treatment option;

(g) means for comparing the treatment identified for the at least one individual against the guideline treatment option corresponding to the defined health care condition observed in that individual; and

5 (h) means for developing a treatment evaluation based on the comparison of element (g) and including identifying discrepancies between the guideline treatment option and the information identifying treatment for the at least one individual provided by element (f).

23. The medical information system of claim 21 wherein means (c) and
10 (d) provide the system with more than one diagnosis-based guideline, further comprising:

(i) means for selecting, for at least one individual, at least one of the diagnosis-based guidelines corresponding to a defined health care condition observed in that individual.

24. The system of claim 23 wherein the means for selecting, for at least
15 one individual, at least one of the diagnosis-based guidelines corresponding to a defined health care condition observed in that individual comprises means for the system user selecting a name for a health care condition from a list of health care conditions provided by the system.

20 25. The system of claim 23 wherein the means for selecting, for at least one individual, at least one of the diagnosis-based guidelines corresponding to a defined health care condition observed in that individual comprises means for the system user providing text describing a treatment and the system finding any treatment guidelines containing
25 the text provided.

26. The system of claim 23 wherein the means for selecting, for at least
one individual, at least one of the diagnosis-based guidelines corresponding to a defined health care condition observed in that individual comprises means for the system user providing a predefined
30 diagnosis code.

27. The system of claim 26 wherein the means for providing a diagnosis code comprises means for providing a standardized diagnosis number code.
28. The system of claim 26 wherein the means for providing a
5 diagnosis code comprises means for providing an ICD-9-CM code.
29. The system of claim 21 wherein the means for providing one or more diagnosis-based guidelines comprises means for providing guidelines having at least two alternative guideline treatment options linked by a test that selects one treatment option as the more appropriate
10 when the test is satisfied.
30. The system of claim 21 wherein the means for providing one or more diagnosis-based guidelines comprises means for providing at least one treatment option having at least one treatment resource limitation parameter.
- 15 31. The system of claim 30 wherein the at least one treatment resource limitation parameter is based on a resource selected from the group consisting of, treatment setting, inpatient length of stay, requirement for assistant surgeon, or inpatient preoperative stay length.
32. The system of claim 21 wherein multiple health care conditions for
20 which treatment exists are defined and for each of the multiple health care conditions there is one corresponding treatment guideline provided.
33. The system of claim 23 further comprising:
- (j) means for providing to the system information identifying a final recommendation treatment for the at least one individual based on the
25 evaluation of element (h); and
- (k) means for identifying and requesting a system user to provide to said system, for each discrepancy between the guideline treatment option and the final recommendation treatment for the at least one individual provided in element (j), information specifying the basis for selecting the
30 final recommendation treatment causing the discrepancy to arise.

34. The system of claim 33 further comprising means for eliciting from a system user information documenting the differences between final recommendation treatment and the actual or proposed treatment.

5 35. The system of claim 21 wherein the means for defining one or more health care conditions comprises means for defining one or more health care conditions in the nature of a disease or organic dysfunction.

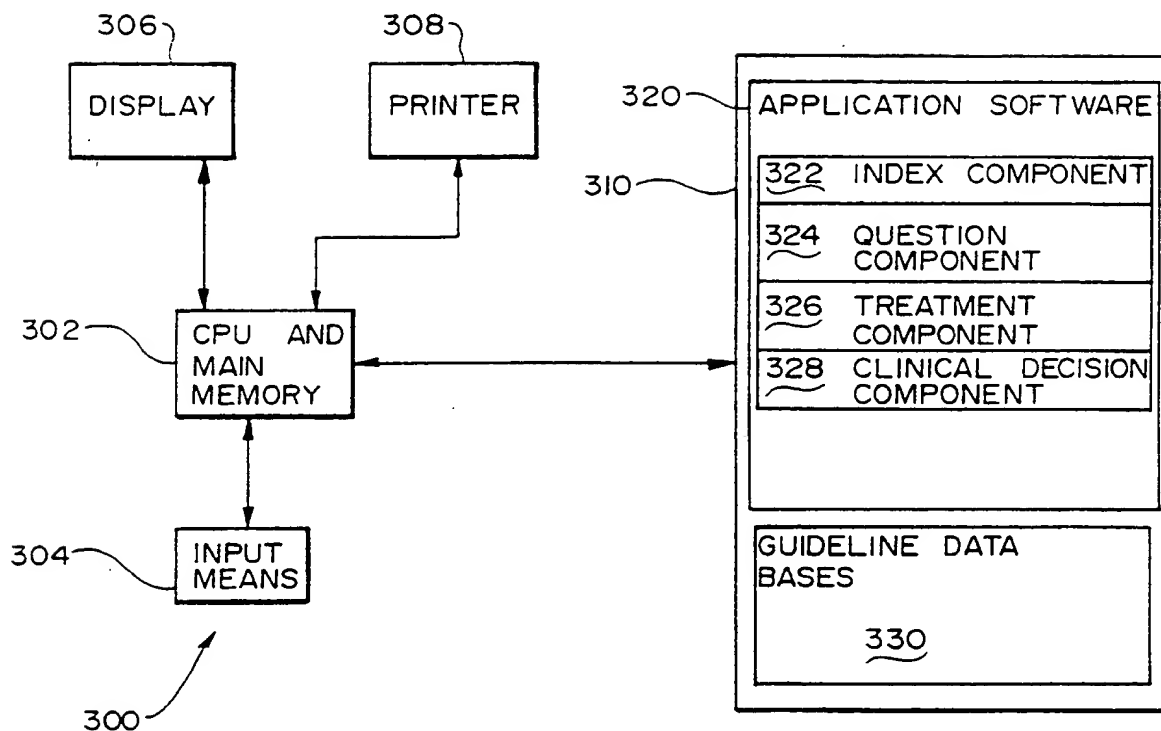
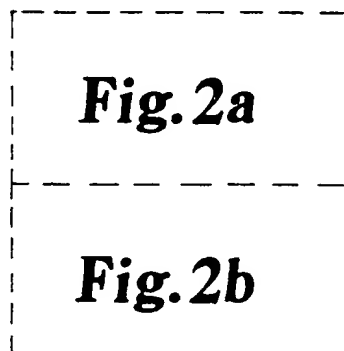
36. The system of claim 22 wherein the means for providing information identifying treatment for the at least one individual comprises means for providing information relating solely to planned
10 treatment.

37. The system of claim 22 wherein the means for providing information identifying treatment for the at least one individual comprises means for providing information relating solely to treatment given.

15 38. The system of claim 22 wherein the means for providing information identifying treatment for the at least one individual comprises means for providing information relating to both planned treatment and treatment given.

20 39. The system of claim 21 wherein the means for providing one or more diagnosis-based guidelines comprises means for providing guidelines having at least two alternative guideline treatment options linked by at least one test that selects one treatment option as the more appropriate when the test is satisfied and at step (e) the interactive exchange of information with the system user determines if the test is
25 satisfied.

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Fig. 1**Fig. 2**

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Fig. 2a

MED CAT NUM	MEDICAL CATEGORY DESCRIPTION	12		13		GUIDE LINE DESCRIPTION
		GL NUM	EXT	GL NUM	EXT	
52	BLOOD/INFECTIOUS DISEASE	90				BLOOD/INFECTIOUS DISEASE; EST, SURGICAL
53	CARDIOVASCULAR/RESPIRATORY	91				BLOOD/INFECTIOUS DISEASE; EXT, MEDICAL
		01				ANGINA, STABLE; REQUESTING ANGIOGRAM
		02				MI, ACUTE
			X			MI, ACUTE; EXTENSION
		03				PNEUMONIA, ADULT
		05				ASTHMA, BRONCHIAL
		08				PULMONARY EMBOLI
			X			PULMONARY EMBOLI; EXTENSION
		09				CHEST PAIN
						ANGINA, UNSTABLE
						PRE-INFARCTION SYNDROME
			X			CHEST PAIN; EXTENSION
		10				CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (CAD)
						ARTERIOSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE (ASHD)
			X			CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE; EXTENSION
		13				CHF
						CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE
		15				ARRHYTHMIA
		20				VARICOSE VEINS
		22				ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASE, PERIPHERAL
						FEMORAL-POPLITEAL OCCLUSION
						FEMORAL-TIBIAL OCCLUSION
						AORTIC-ILIAC OCCLUSION

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Fig. 2b

23	DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS	
	THROMBOPHLEBITIS	
	THROMBOPHLEBITIS; EXTENSION	15
33	PNEUMONIA, PEDIATRIC	
90	CARDIOVASCULAR/RESPIRATORY; EXT, SURG.	
91	CARDIOVASCULAR/RESPIRATORY; EXT, MEDICAL	
01	NEURO DEFICIT, MOTOR OR SENSORY	
02	TIA	
	TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK	
09	MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	
90	CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM; EXT, SURGICAL	
91	CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM; EXT, MEDICAL	
54	CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	
	SEPTUM DEVIATION, NASAL	
55	OTOLARYNGOLOGY/OPHTHALMOLOGY	
01	NASAL OBSTRUCTION	
02	SINUSITIS, ACUTE	
	SINUSITIS, ACUTE; EXTENSION	
10	TONSILLITIS, ACUTE	
11	TONSILLITIS, CHRONIC	
	TONSILLITIS, RECURRENT	
13	OTITIS MEDIA, ACUTE	
14	OTITIS MEDIA, CHRONIC	
16	TONSILLAR HYPERTROPHY	
54	SINUSITIS, CHRONIC; MAXILLARY/ETHMOID	
55	SINUSITIS, CHRONIC; FRONTAL	
57	NASAL/SINUS POLYPS	
58	SINUSITIS, SPHENOID	

Fig. 3

<u>16</u> GUIDE LINE	<u>17</u> DX CODE
53(05)	49311 49321 49390 49391
53(08)	4151
53(08X)	4151
53(09)	4111 4139 4140 4149 4280 78650
53(09X)	4111 4139 4140 4149 4280 78650
53(10)	4111 4139 4140 4149
53(10X)	4111 4139 4140 4149
53(13)	40291 4280
53(15)	
53(20)	4540 4541 4549 45981
53(22)	25070 25071 4402 4423 44389 4439 44422 44481 4471
53(23)	4439 44422 44489 4449 45119

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Fig.5

18	19	20	21
GUIDE	FRM	PASS	FAIL
LINE			
55(91)	<p>01M ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p>01A PERSISTENT NAUSEA AND/OR VOMITING AND/OR UNABLE TO TOLERATE LIQUID DIET X24 HOURS</p> <p>01B ABNORMAL LABS, ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p>-ELEVATED WBC < =12,000 MM</p> <p>-ELEVATED TEMPERATURE >=100 F (37.7 C), ORAL</p> <p>-POSITIVE BLOOD CULTURE</p> <p>01C CONTINUED INFECTIOUS SYMPTOMS (SWELLING, REDNESS, PAIN) AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT CONTRAINDICATED</p> <p>01D MEDICATION COURSE CHANGED DUE TO CULTURE RESULTS</p> <p>01E ACUTE CLOSED ANGLE GLAUCOMA, INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE ELEVATED</p> <p>01F NONE OF THE ABOVE</p> <p>01M DOES THE PATIENT HAVE ANY COMBINATION OF THESE:</p> <p>01A RLQ TENDERNESS</p> <p>01B ABDOMINAL PAIN</p> <p>01C REBOUND TENDERNESS</p> <p>01D NAUSEA/VOMITING</p> <p>01E PERIUMBILICAL PAIN</p> <p>01F LEUKOCYTOSIS</p> <p>01G NONE OF THE ABOVE</p> <p>02 PRESENCE OF AN ABSCESS OR PERITONITIS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPENDICITIS</p> <p>03 HISTORY OF PREVIOUSLY CONSERVATIVELY TREATED APPENDICITIS</p> <p>01 LAPAROSCOPIC APPENDECTOMY FAILED, DID OPEN PROCEDURE</p> <p>01 DX MADE BY IMAGING, I.E.:</p> <p>ULTRASOUND</p> <p>CHOLECYSTOGRAM</p> <p>DISIDA</p>		
	2A		
	2B		
	2C		
	2D		
	2E		
	PR		
56(01)	02		
	02		
	02		
	02		
	02		
	02		
	03		
	4A	4B	
	4C	4D	
56(01X)	4A	56(90)	24
56(02)	02	PR	PR

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Fig.6

GUIDE LINE	QUES NUMBER/DESCRIPTION	FRM PASS	FAIL
53(03)	04A AGE >65	2B 2C	
	04B IMMUNOSUPPRESSED	2B 2C	
	04C COMORBID ILLNESS (DIABETES, CHF, COPD, ASTHMA, RENAL FAILURE TB, MALIGNANCY	2B 2C	
	04D HIGH RISK PNEUMONIA ETIOLOGY SUSPECTED OR CONFIRMED BY CULTURE STAPHYLOCOCCAL, GRAM NEGATIVE ROD, ASPIRATION)	2B 2C	
	04E LUNG ABSCESS, EMPYEMA, CAVITARY LESIONS WITH OR WITHOUT RELATED INFECTION	2B 2C	
	04F HIV AND/OR AIDS PNEUMOCYSTITIS**	2B 2C	
	04G NONE OF THE ABOVE	02P 2A 2C 03A 2A 2C 03B 2A 2C 03C 2A 2C 03D 2A 2C 03E 2A 2C 03F PR	OT PR
53(05)	01 DIAGNOSED BY HISTORY/KNOWN ASTHMATIC	02	
	02M EMERGENCY TREATMENT INITIATED WITH CONTINUED PRESENCE OF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:		
	02A SPIROMETRY RESULTS OF: FEV1 < 60% OF PREDICTED OR PEAK FLOW < 40% OF PREDICTED	2A 2B	
	02B BLOOD GAS RESULTS OF: PCO2 >40mmHg OR PO2 < 60mmHg OR O2 SATURATION < 90%	2A 2B	
	02C PRESENTING SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS OF: USE OF ACCESSORY MUSCLES OR ABNORMAL VITAL SIGNS (RESPIRATORY RATE >26/MINUTE, PLUSE >102/MINUTE)	2A 2B	
	02D SEVERE DYSPNEA EVEN AFTER TREATMENT WITH INHALED MEDS	2A 2B	
	02E NONE OF THE ABOVE	PR	
53(08)	01M DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS OF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:	03	
	01A HIGHLY PROBABLE LUNG SCAN	03	
	01B POSITIVE PULMONARY ANGIOGRAM	03	

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Fig. 7

25 GUIDE LINE	26 REC NUM	33 CODE	27	28 SETTING	29 A/S	30 LOS	31 PREOP	32 FLAG
53 (23)	OT	A0001	OTHER DIAGNOSIS	OP	N	0	0	
	PR	A0002	PHYSICIAN REVIEW	OP	N	0	0	
	2A	C0005	IV HEPARIN AND COUMADIN (COUMADIN MUST BE INITIATED BY AT LEAST DAY 2 OF HEPARINIZATION)	1P	N	7	0	
	2B	C0007	STREPTOKINASE OR UROKINASE FOR 3 DAYS FOLLOWED BY 6 DAYS HEPARIN WITH COUMADIN INITIATED BY DAY 2 OF HEPARINIZATION	1P	N	9	0	
	2C	C0008	BED REST, WITH OR WITHOUT ANTIBIOTICS, WITH OR WITHOUT ANTICOAGULANTS, WITH OR WITHOUT NSAID'S	1P	N	2	0	
	2D	C0019	ANTIBIOTICS, REST, HOT PACKS AND/OR NSAID'S	1P	N	2	0	
	4A	34421	EMBOLECTOMY OR THROMBECTOMY, VENA CAVA, ILIAC, FEMOROPLOTEAL VEIN BY LEG INCISION		N	7	0	

Fig. 8a**Fig. 8b****Fig. 8**

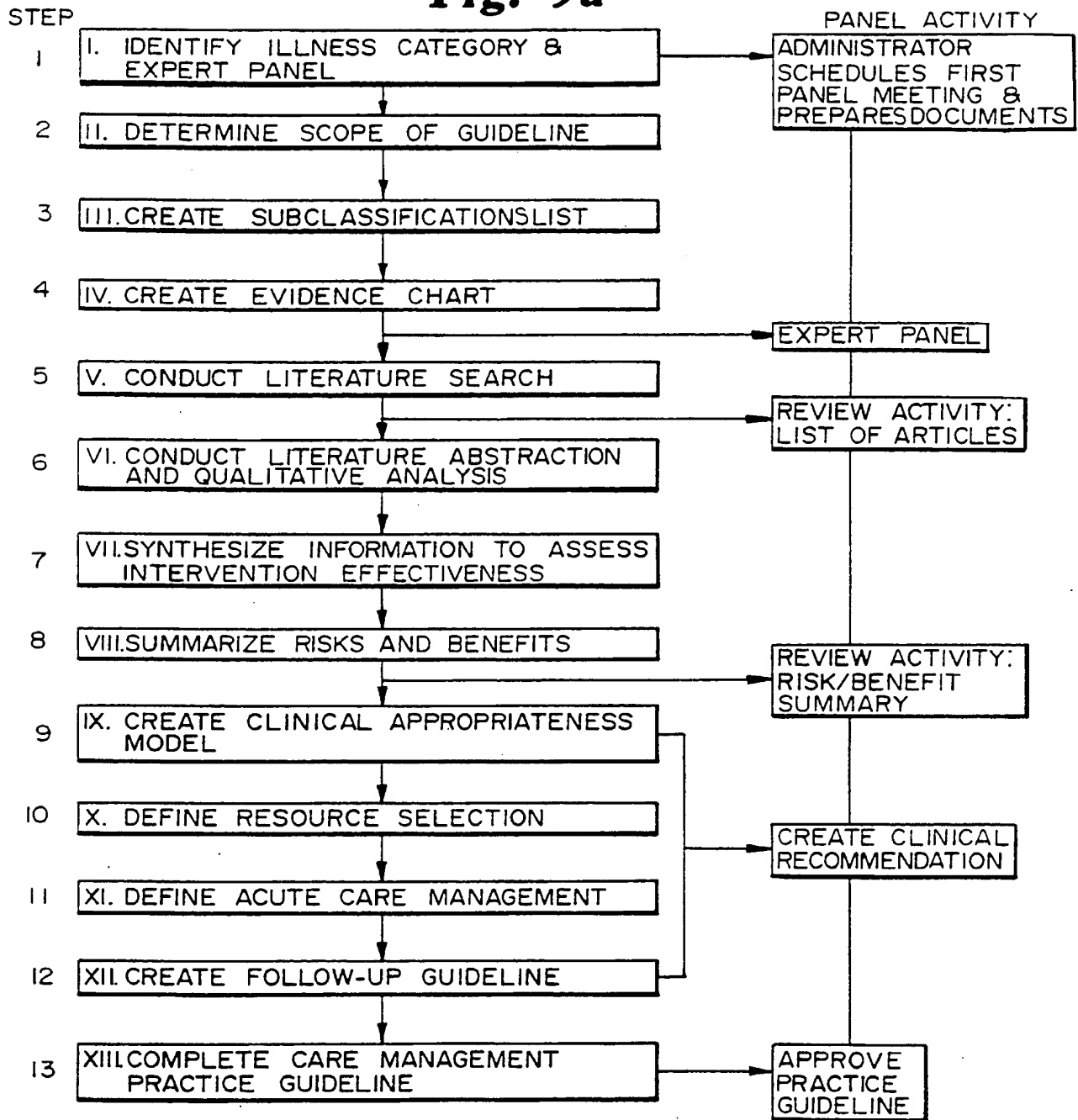
9/22

Fig. 8a

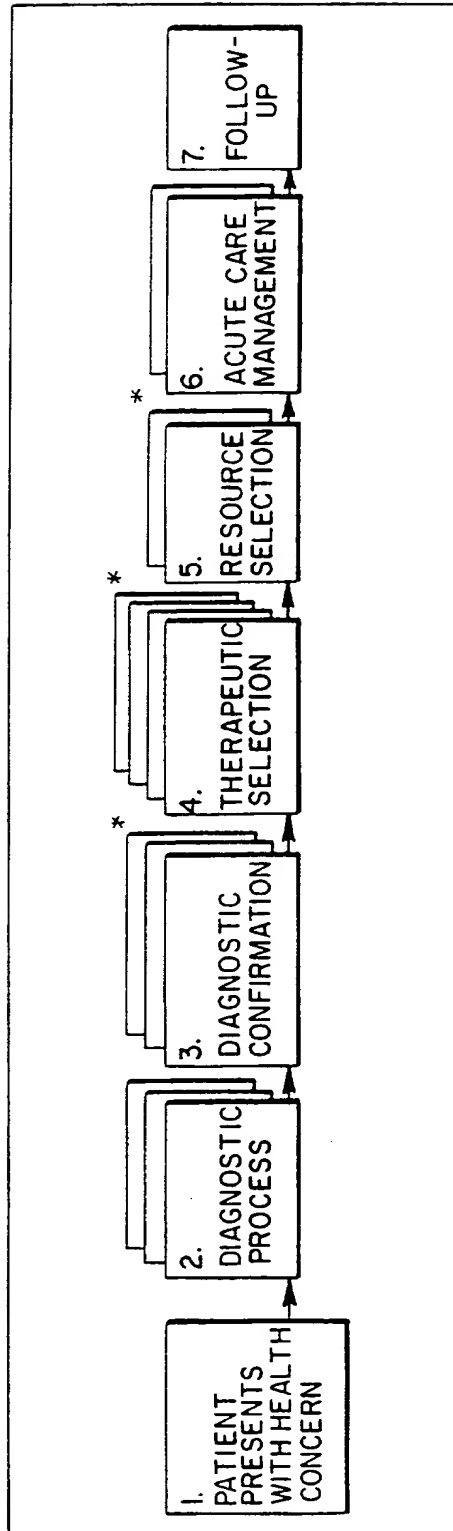
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	SETTING	LOS	PREOP	A/S	FLAG	LINE	CPT VERBAGE
C0001	1P	4	0	N		02	WITHOUT OXYGEN
C0001C	1P	7	0	N	*	01	(*IF AIDS REFER CCM)
C0002	1P	7	0	N	CCM	01	PARENTERAL ANTIBIOTIC WITH VENTILATOR
C0003	1P	4	0	N		01	INHALED BETA AGONISTS WITH SYSTEMIC
						02	STERIODS (IV OR PO) OF >40 MG PREDNISONE
						03	OR EQUIVALENT PER DAY WITH OR WITHOUT
						04	THEOPHYLLINES WITH OR WITHOUT
						05	ANTICHOLINERGICS
C0003C	1P	4	0	N	CCM	01	ON VENTILATOR
C0004	1P	6	0	N	CCM	01	PARENTERAL MEDICATIONS WITH OR WITHOUT
						02	OXYGEN
C0005	1P	7	0	N		01	IV HEPARIN AND COUMADIN (COUMADIN MUST
						02	BE INITIATED BY AT LEAST DAY 2 OF
						03	HEPARINIZATION)
C0006	0P	0	0	N		01	ANTIPLATELET/ANTICOAGULANT MEDICAL
						02	MANAGEMENT
C0007	1P	9	0	N		01	STREPTOKINASE OR UROKINASE FOR 3 DAYS
						02	FOLLOWED BY 6 DAYS HEPARIN WITH
						03	COUMADIN INITIATED BY DAY 2 OF
						04	HEPARINIZATION
C0008	1P	7	0	N		01	BED REST, WITH OR WITHOUT ANTIBIOTICS,
						02	WITH OR WITHOUT ANTICOAGULANTS, WITH OR
						03	WITHOUT NSAID'S
C0009	0P	0	0	N		01	STABILIZE CLINICAL CONDITION, IF
						02	POSSIBLE, PRIOR TO FURTHER CARDIAC

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Fig. 9a

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Fig. 9b

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Fig.10

QualityFIRSTTM Practice Guidelines

System Review Maintenance Reporting Help

Select Medical Category

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Breast Disorders
 Cardiovascular/Respiratory
 Gastrointestinal/Biliary
 Gynecology
 Male Reproductive
 Metabolic/Endocrinology
 Musculoskeletal
 Obstetrics
 Ophthalmology
 Otolaryngology
 Urology/Nephrology

OK

Cancel

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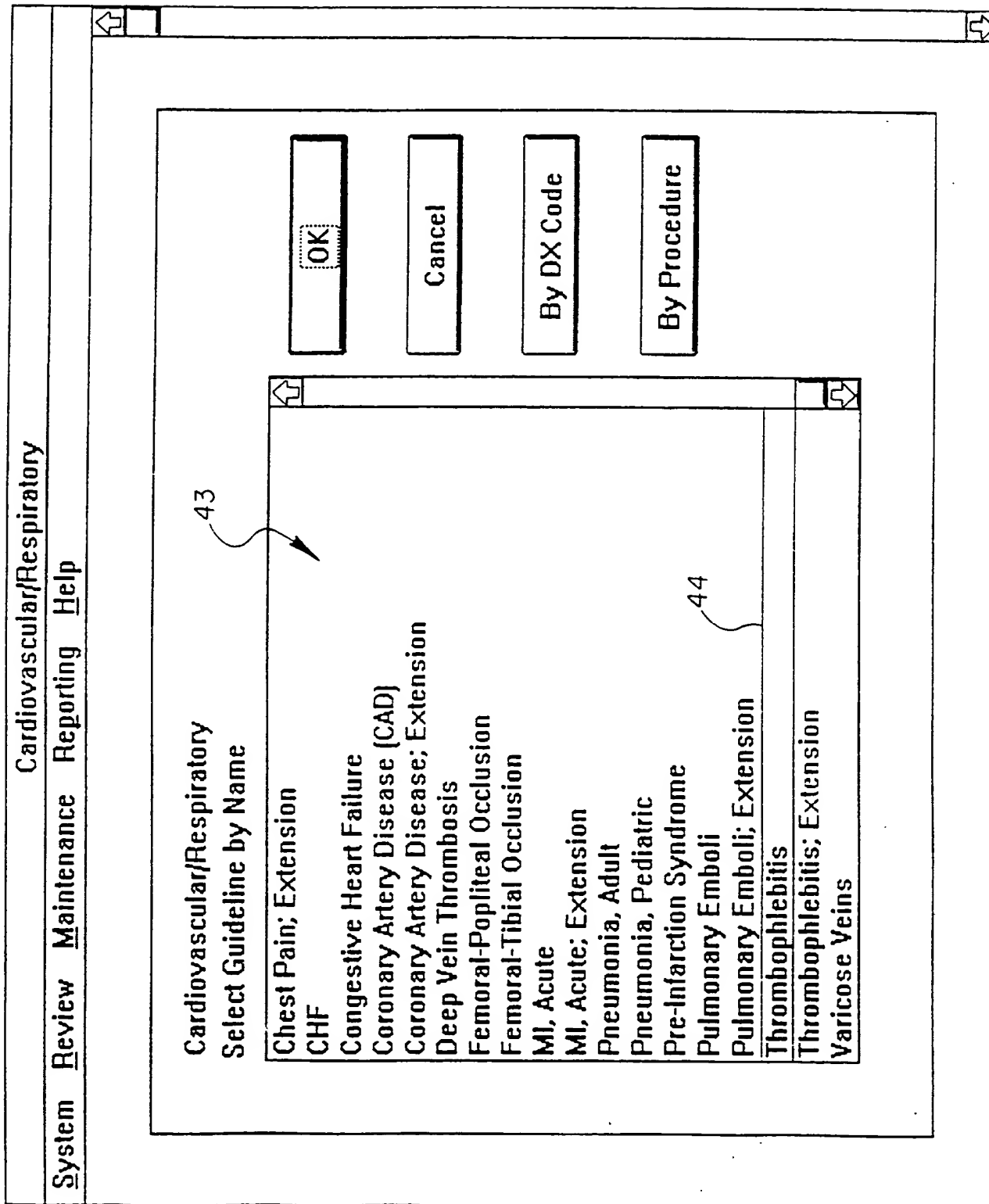
Fig. 11

Fig.12

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Cardiovascular/Respiratory
System Review Maintenance Reporting Help

Cardiovascular/Respiratory
Select Guideline by Diagnosis Code
45

Diagnosis Code:
4439

Aortic-Iliac Occlusion
Deep Vein Thrombosis
Thrombophlebitis; Extension
46

Search
OK
Cancel

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Fig. 12b

Cardiovascular/Respiratory
System Review Maintenance Reporting Help

Cardiovascular/Respiratory
Select Guideline by Treatment Text

Partial Search String: EMBOL

Embolectomy or thrombectomy, vena cava,
iliac, femoropopliteal vein by leg
incision

Search

OK

Cancel

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Fig.13

Cardiovascular/Respiratory: Thrombophlebitis

View Conclude Undo Enter Help

Review Type

☒ Initial
 ☐ Extension

Case #:

Clinician ID:

Questions >>

Cancel

Proposed >>

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Fig.14

Cardiovascular/Respiratory: Thrombophlebitis	
View	Conclude Undo Enter Help
Initial Review, Case not yet entered	
1 Deep vein thrombosis diagnosed on doppler/venogram	50- P/F <input type="button" value="Pass"/> <input type="button" value="Fail"/>
2 Superficial thrombophlebitis diagnosed by exam and one of the following:	No Selection
(a) pain	
(b) redness	
(c) swelling	
(d) none of the above	
3 Is there proximal embolization?	P/F
4 Anticoagulation therapy contraindicated due to:	No Selection
(a) sensitivity to heparin	
(b) GI or intracerebral bleed	
(c) patient has CA or especially metastatic CA	

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Fig.15

Cardiovascular		Specialist Review	
View	Conclude	Undo	Enter
Treatment Recommended= 2A,2B		Case ID#: N/A	Specialist Review #: N/A
Initial R		ID: JKEES	OK
2A) IV heparin and coumadin (coumadin be initiated by at least day 2 of heparinization)		Type: <input type="radio"/> Clinical Review	Cancel
2B) Streptokinase or urokinase for 3 followed by 6 days heparin with coumadin initiated by day 2 of heparinization		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Physician Review	Print
2C) Bed rest, with or without antibiotics with or without anticoagulants, w without NSAID'S		<input type="radio"/> IME	
4A) Embolectomy or thrombectomy, iliac, femoropopliteal vein by leg incision		<input type="radio"/> Appeal	
0T) Other Diagnosis		Reason: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Treatment Plan	
PR) Physician review		<input type="checkbox"/> Partial Procedure	
PO)		<input type="checkbox"/> Setting	
		<input type="checkbox"/> LOS	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Preop Days	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Assistant Surgeon	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnosis Confirmation	

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Fig.16

Cardiovascular/Respiratory: Thrombophlebitis																								
View	Conclude	Undo	Enter	Help	60	61	63	62	64															
Treatment					Initial Review, Case not yet entered																			
Recommended= 2A,2B					59	(#)	Setting	LOSPreop A/S Flag	(#d) (#d)															
2A) IV heparin and coumadin (coumadin must be initiated by at least day 2 of heparinization)					IP	07			N															
2B) Streptokinase or urokinase for 3 days followed by 6 days heparin with coumadin initiated by day 2 of heparinization					IP	09			N															
2C) Bed rest, with or without antibiotics, with or without NSAID'S					IP	02			N															
2D) Antibiotics, rest, hot packs and/or NSAID'S					IP	02			N															
<div> <div>OK</div> <div>Cancel</div> <div>Close</div> <div>Print</div> </div>					<div> <div>Treatment</div> <div>Setting</div> <div>LOS</div> <div>Preop Days</div> <div>Assistant Surgeon</div> </div>					<div> <div>Proposed</div> <div>2A</div> <div>IP</div> <div>9</div> <div>0</div> <div>N</div> </div>					<div> <div>Final Recommendation</div> <div>2A</div> <div>IP</div> <div>9</div> <div>0</div> <div>N</div> </div>					<div> <div>Care</div> <div>Reason Changed</div> <div>Care Changed</div> </div>				

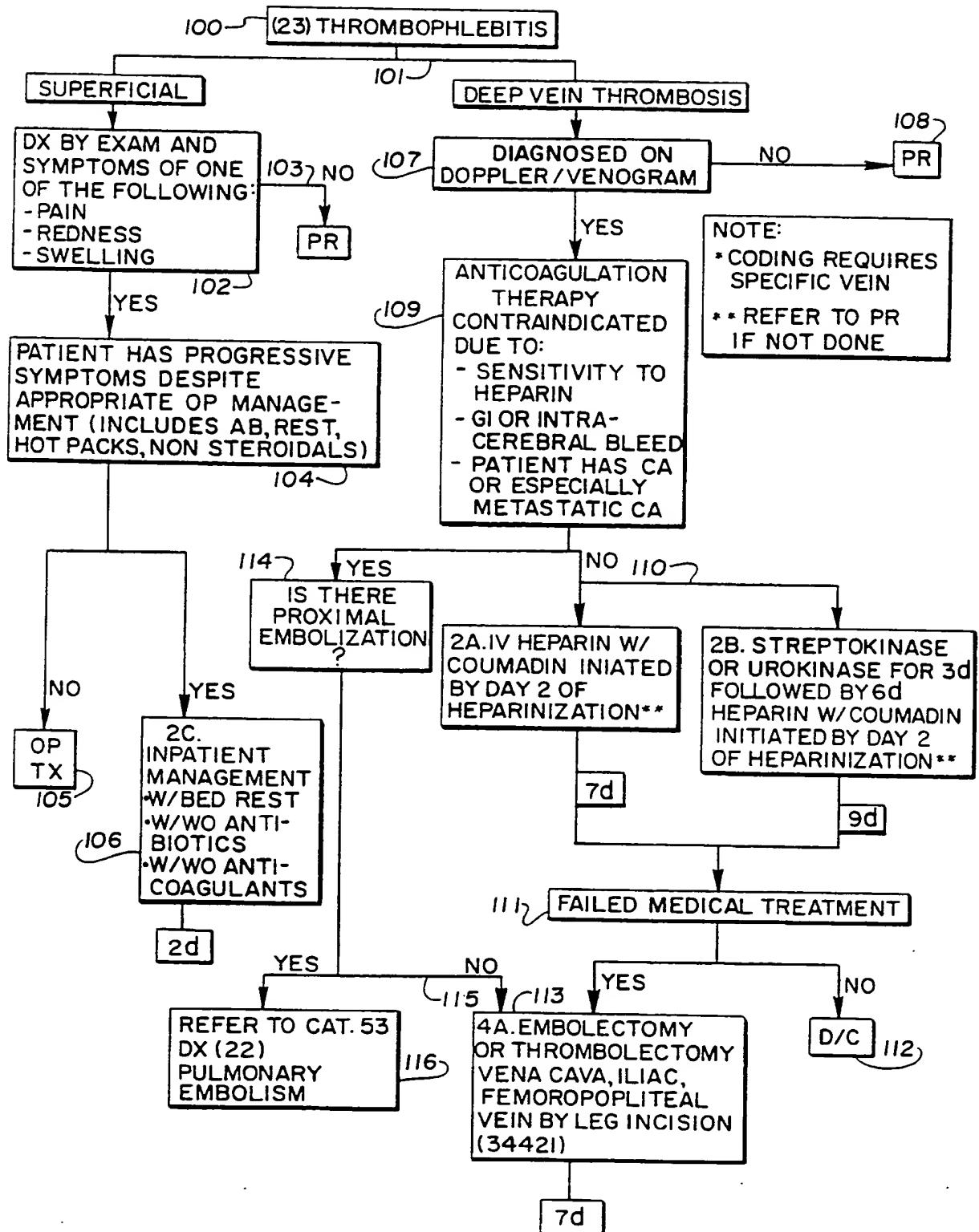
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Fig.17

Cardiovascular/Respiratory		Specialist Review	
View	Conclude	Undo	Enter
Initial Review		Case ID#: N/A —70	
Treatment Recommended= 4A, 4B		Review #: N/A —71 Specialist Review #: N/A —72	
4A) Angiogram, coronary with left heart catheterization (may allow up to 1 day if unable outpatient)		ID: JKALS —73	[OK]
4B) Angiogram, coronary with left heart catheterization with cc, patient has diabetes, renal failure or CHF		Type: <input type="radio"/> Clinical Review —74	Cancel
4C) Exercise stress test		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Physician Review —75	Print
4D) Exercise Thallium or Technetium		<input type="radio"/> IME —76	
4E) Adenosine or persantine scan if unable		<input type="radio"/> Appeal —77	
PR) Physician review		Reason: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Treatment Plan —78	
PO)		<input type="checkbox"/> Partial Procedure —79	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Setting —80	
		<input type="checkbox"/> LOS —81	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Preop Days —82	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Assistant Surgeon —83	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnosis Confirmation —84	

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Fig. 18

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) : G06F, 15/00

US CL : 364/413.02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 364/413.02; 395/50, 75

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Please See Extra Sheet.**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 4,290,114 (Sinay) 15 September 1981, abstract.	6-8 and 26-28
A	US, A, 4,315,309 (Coli) 9 February 1982, see entire document.	1-39
Y	US, A, 4,489,387 (Lamb et al.) 18 December 1984, entire document.	1, 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, 19-21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 35 and 39
A	US, A, 4,667,292 (Mohlenbrock et al) 19 May 1987, see entire document.	1-39

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	* T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
* A		document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance
* E		earlier document published on or after the international filing date
* L		document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
* O		document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
* P		document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
	* X	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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	* &	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 AUGUST 1993

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International application No.

PCT/US93/06104

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 4,731,725 (Suto et al) 15 March 1988, see entire document.	1, 3, 4, 6-9, 12, 15, 19-21, 23, 24, 26-29, 32, 35, 39
Y	US, A, 4,733,354 (Potter et al) 22 March 1988, see entire document.	1, 3, 4, 6-9, 12, 15, 19-21, 23, 24, 26-29, 32, 35, 39
Y	US, A, 4,839,822 (Dormond et al) 13 June 1989, see entire document.	1, 3, 4, 6-9, 12, 15, 19-21, 23, 24, 26-29, 32, 35, 39
Y	US, A, 4,945,476 (Bodick et al) 31 June 1990, see entire document.	1, 3, 4, 6-9, 12, 15, 19-21, 23, 24, 26-29, 32, 35, 39

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS

search terms: expert system#, modify, compar?, conditional branching, medical, health, diagnos?, health care, medical diagnosis

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